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NO. 7.

## Maine Farmer.

BECKIE HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Life.

We are not going to give you a sentimental

homily on life as a subject of reflection, either as

it regards its shortness or its trials, its pleasures

or its pains, its ups or its downs. But it may be

well enough to look at it philosophically once in a

while and gratify a very natural and commendable

curiosity in observing the great amount of it in

its nature, and the innumerable phases it pre-

sents. Everything seems to be full of it. In-

deed, men have not yet been able to limit its

boundaries or ascertain where it really lies. It

does seem to be an element in which we all live,

and the imagination of the ancients peopled it with

dragons and salamanders which could breathe

flames and fatten on fire coals as a hog will on

corn. But the earth, the air, and the waters are

full of life, nor does there seem to be any limit

to this abundance of animals of some sort of form

and degree of vitality, either as to height or

depth, or surface, or light or darkness.

The other day we found a flock of spiders ex-

isting, though not very actively, over a snow bank,

and we all know that in the last of winter myriads

of flies are found in the crevices of the granulated,

half ice and half snow-drift covering of the

fields and roads. Insects and animals are

found in the water of our springs and our wells

and our streams. They abound in the air of

the caves, of the lowlands, of the uplands and the

mountains. Some of them are visible to the

naked eye, and the microscope reveals thou-

sands of species never known or thought of by

those who have never had an opportunity for

such examinations. It is very likely that if

greater improvements could be made in this in-

strument so as to increase the magnifying power,

a still greater variety of more minute animals

would be discovered. Some of the cutaneous

diseases which infest animals, have been found

owing to the presence of animals, and it is

fair to infer that other diseases of a similar

kind may have the same origin, though from

animals so small as to escape attention by the

best glasses which we now have.

So many new discoveries of the presence of

life where not known before, reward the researches

of naturalists of late, lead us to expect its pre-

valence almost everywhere, and prepare us not to

be astonished at any development of it where it

was thought it could not possibly exist.

A survey, you are aware, has been recently

made over and in the upper latitudes of the

Atlantic ocean with a view of stretching a new

submarine telegraph line across a shorter dis-

tance of water than what has been heretofore

used. Dr. Warlick who accompanied the expedi-

tion, when midway between the North of Ire-

land and Cape Farewell in Greenland made some

interesting discoveries relative to life at great

depths of the ocean. The sounding apparatus

descended in one place to twelve hundred and

sixty fathoms, and brought up a mass of coarse

muddy matter, ninety-five per cent. of which

was the shelly remains of what naturalists call Globi-

gera. From the same depth the apparatus

brought up a star-fish full of star-fish life and

activity, proving that it could and did exist where

there was a water pressure of a ton and a half to

the square inch.

Insects and animals have been found in the

atmosphere of mountains more than twelve thou-

sand feet above the sea. So it seems there is no

height or depth that man has been able to explore

that is not filled with life of some sort.

### Northern Sugar.

It would be a singular result of the rebellion,

if the North and West should become independ-

ent of the Southern climes in the articles of sugar

and cotton. The cotton culture will be pre-

pared in the autumn already to put in the wheat

in the spring, but owing to wet and other

circumstances, he did not sow it until the 10th

of May. His crop was very good in quantity,

sixteen bushels per acre. The use of salt at the

rate per acre which friend Belcher used, it can-

not be expensive, and it will be well for farmers

to give it a trial next spring. We must use every

means to increase our bread crops in Maine, and

every kind of a fertilizer that promises to be a

paying application should be used. Our country

is in trouble. We are at present aloof from the

immediate scene of strife and bloodshed. Our

farms are not yet over run with armies of either

friend or foe, and it behooves us to be thankful

for the exemption, and to put our best energies

to work in order to raise sustenance for ourselves

and for the soldiers who defend us. If salt will

save the wheat, it may thus indirectly save us.

### Mr. Goodale's Report for 1861.

We have been favored with advanced sheets of

the Sixth Annual Report—1861. It comprises,

as usual, the proceedings of the Board at its late

session; which however are much more condensed

than formerly.

The investigations of the Secretary upon ma-

rine manures, gives one of the most valuable pa-

pers ever submitted to the farming community of

Maine. Having a sea-coast of several hundred

miles in extent, with numerous large rivers, and

coastal bays, it is not easy to estimate the im-

mense amount of fertilizing matter to be obtained

from this source, in the form of sea-weed, fish

offal and muscle-bone. And although it is the

cost of manure, which would be quite easy to im-

agine, what would be the result of farming in these

sections without the aid of such manures. But

the investigations of the Secretary the past sea-

son—and which are contained in this report—go

to show that a portable, efficient and inoffensive

manure can be made from fish and fish offal;

which can be cheaply transported into the inter-

ior of the State to renovate exhausted lands, and

thereby not only add an immense amount of val-

ue to the State but which may be the means

of building up a most important branch of home

industry—a branch hitherto neglected but one

which may add greatly to the wealth of the

State. It should also be borne in mind, that vast

quantities of fertilizing material of this descrip-

tion are allowed to go to waste every year, ben-

efitting nobody; when by the outlay of a small

capital, with no expensive machinery, and with

no difficult process of manufacture, it could be

employed in the making of fish guano, and not

only feed our hungry fields but fill our barns

with guano. If there were no other signal ben-

efits to be seen from the past labors of the Secre-

tary, than the results of his investigations upon

this one topic; and if, upon his recommendation,

his manufacture be prosecuted in this State; the

benefits which would be derived therefrom, in the

increased value of farms, and the enlarged crops

would soon pay for the entire expense to the

State of the Board of Agriculture for a number

of years to come.

Of the reports of the Scientific Survey of the

State, it is quite needless to say more than that

they will give the highest satisfaction. We wish,

however, to refer to a single point.

In most works of a scientific character, there

is so much that is not understood by the great

mass of farmers, that they are but little better than

useless, and are but little read or cared for. But

in this report upon the Geology of Maine, the

above difficulty is overcome. Prefaced by a plain,

and easily understood account of Elementary

Geology, with a description of technical terms,

the most indifferent scholar, can, by devoting a

few hours study to the Introduction, gain a suf-

ficient knowledge of Geology as to enable him to

go through the whole report with great interest

and profit;—so that it at once becomes a text

book of Geology, a work of great value as a sci-

entific production and a revelation of our natural

resources.

The Report is not yet quite ready for delivery.

It will, however, be issued as soon as possible,

and our friends who wish to procure copies should

at once apply to their respective representatives

for the same.

### Salt for Wheat.

The use of salt as a fertilizer or as a corrector,

or as a stimulant in vegetable physiology has of-

ten been recommended, but the exact use that it

performs in agriculture has never been very sat-

isfactorily ascertained, and we are therefore some-

what in the fog about it.

We learned last week in conversation with Hon.

H. Belcher of Farmington, that he had been suc-

cessful in its use upon his wheat land. Taking

the hint from some of the writings of that emi-

nent practical horticulturist, Mr. J. Johnson of

Genova, N. Y., in regard to the use of common

salt in raising wheat, he has tried it and found it

very beneficial in giving the wheat a stronger and

brighter straw, and in making a heavier kernel.

He uses two bushels to the acre sowed broadcast

and harrowed in. He also used salt spring lime

the previous year. His wheat land was pre-

pared in the autumn already to put in the wheat

in the spring, but owing to wet and other

circumstances, he did not sow it until the 10th

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### Rural Annual and Directory.

Such is the title of a little book published at

the commencement of each year by the editor of

the *Genesee Farmer*. The volume for 1861 is

received. It is a work which can not be too

extensively circulated among all interested in

rural pursuits. The six previous volumes have

very general commendation, and that for 1862

will be found fully equal to any of the series.

Among the contents of this volume we notice ar-

ticles on the Culture of Apples, Peaches, Plums,

and Strawberries, with a list of good varieties;

also of Grapes, Raspberries, Currants, &c.; on

the Cultivation of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye,

and Indian Corn; Making Hay; Covering Grass

and with Straw; on Pottery; Protecting Plants

from Frost; Summer Pruning Apples; on Cider-

making; Seedling with Clover among Corn; to

Kill Canada Grasses; Amount of Roots from

## Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Neatness and Ventilation.

Mrs. Patty Keenleban is a farmer's wife, and a

pattern woman as to neatness in many respects.

Her window panes are of undimmed transparency,

her painted shelves are in the place of the old

bright tin and glossy crockery, and a speck of

dust upon her mantle-shelves, or a footprint upon

her immaculate floors, would put her into hyster-

ics and she would be immediately upon her feet

with duster and scrubbing-brush; but unfortunately

Mrs. Keenleban belongs to that class of domestic

women who finish their education at "eighteen,"

or sometimes before this advanced age, and never

learn anything afterward, should they live to the

age of Methuselah. So, when we hinted the other

day that the air in those little "seven-by-

nine" bedrooms on the first floor was impure for

ventilation, as to our certain knowledge there

had not been a window opened since the first

of the season, she poured out a full "vial of

wrath" upon us for being so whimsical in regard

to fresh air in cold weather.

"So preposterous!" she exclaimed, "to talk of

opening windows when not a person about the

house ever thinks of closing a door, and cold air

is constantly rushing in! It will come in by the

hair windows opened in warm weather, but any-

body of common sense has enough to do in cold

weather to keep the air out of the house. My

bedrooms are healthy! My children are as healthy

as anybody's, and besides, doesn't the school-teacher

sleep in one of those "seven-by-nines" with that

door and window closed, and he never complains

of impure air!

We said something in answer about pure air

being essential for respiration in winter as in

summer, that rooms required a draft of air

through them occasionally, and said a few things

in very elementary school-room language in re-

spect to their general ignorance of physical laws

but we wasted breath. Journals of Health and

Lectures upon Physical Culture are all fully in

Mrs. Keenleban's opinion, and she might as well

well demonstrate with scientific minuteness

just how much waste animal matter a human

being throws out to the atmosphere per minute

through the respiratory organs to a mummy or

as well as to the atmosphere, as she might as well

show the knowledge to be appreciated. Dr.

Lewis might preach that Calcutta Black Ploes



# Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1882.

## NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. S. N. TAYLOR has immediately commenced his annual call upon subscribers in Kennebec County. Mr. G. W. SWERT will call upon subscribers in Oxford County. Mr. BENJ. TERRY will call upon subscribers in Androscoggin County. Mr. WARREN FELLER will call upon subscribers in Somerset.

## The War News of the Week.

We give our readers further particulars of the decisive battle at Mill Spring, on the 15th and 16th inst., the brief announcement of which was made last week. We are still, however, without official details of the battle and its results, and remain in the dark respecting the various movements of the federal generals, whether in pursuit of the panic-stricken rebels, or engaged in some other way in turning the victory to account. It is without doubt the most important military advantage of the campaign. Our forces were commanded by Generals Thomas and Schofield, the enemy by Generals Zollicoffer and Crittenden. Zollicoffer had long held a strong position at Mill Spring, on the Upper Cumberland, in the southeast of Kentucky, and in front of and defending Cumberland Gap, the eastern gate to Tennessee and to the great inland railroad from the southwest to the rebel army in Virginia. The post also protected the right flank of the great central rebel fortified post of Bowling Green, being about 100 miles east, and abreast of it. Zollicoffer, who had about 12,000 men, found that while Schofield, with about 8,000 men, was ready to attack or defend, Thomas, with 15,000 men, had marched in west of him, between him and Bowling Green, and that he was thus completely surrounded and cut off. On Saturday early he marched from his entrenchments, with the view of first beating Schofield, and then turning round and beating Thomas, in detail; risking all on one throw. He failed; after a whole day's desperate fighting, Zollicoffer himself, and Ballie Peyton, son of the ex-Congressman of that name, were killed, and his army utterly routed.

Among the important results of the victory are the opening of communications with the loyal mountain country of East Tennessee, securing the means of seizing the Tennessee railroad, the main artery of the rebellion, and holding a strategic position which will break the enemy's center, turning both the position at Bowling Green and at Manassas. If properly followed up, this single victory explodes into hopeless ruin the whole military structure of the rebel campaign, and we may now expect decisive news from Columbus and Bowling Green, the former taken in the rear by the ascent of the Tennessee river, from Gaines and the latter both by that movement and an advance from the east, while in front of them the Mississippi flotilla will engage the former and Gen. Buell with superior forces, the latter. We see no reason why these anticipations may not be realized.

Along the lines of the Potomac, nothing of importance has occurred during the past week; yet there can be no doubt that McClellan is in readiness to strike a blow in any direction where it can be done with certainty and effect. Some decisive operation is evidently impending; for a stringent general order forbidding foraging, recalling all officers on leave, and requiring all to be in readiness, has been issued. The Burnside expedition is not yet reliably heard from; although we have conflicting reports from rebel sources of its destination and its appearance on the Southern seaboard. Mention has been made of the appearance of the fleet in Pamlico Sound—of demonstrations in the direction of Wilmington, Albemarle Sound, &c.—and the rebels seem to be in a fever of anxiety and terror on the subject. We shall hear good news from the expedition in good time.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. A bill is now before Congress which proposes the issue of \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes, not bearing interest, of denominations not less than \$5, and provides that such notes and all others heretofore issued, payable on demand, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private within the United States. Any person holding these notes depositing any sum not less than \$50 with the U. S. Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, may receive therefor certificates of deposit, entitling him to an equal amount of United States bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from date.

The operation of this project will be to put one hundred millions of Government notes in circulation, thereby displacing the same amount of bank circulation, the former currency enjoying the preference from the fact that it is made a legal tender for debts and payments of every description, private and public. The result will be that the stronger banking institutions can maintain themselves—the weak ones will go to the wall.

The Bangor Times charges upon the banks and business men of this city a combination to swindle the soldiers who are now being paid off in U. S. demand notes, by declining to receive the money at its par value. The only foundation for the statement, is the fact that the banks of this city as elsewhere throughout the country, since the action taken by the Suffolk, to which they are compelled to conform, have declined to receive the U. S. money on deposit or in payment of debts due them. But, as we understand, they have been and are in the habit of exchanging the notes at par for the currency and others who have small amounts of the currency, and the Eastern Express Company have already received for transmission about \$2000 from companies A, D, and probably a much larger sum has been sent through private hands. The disbursements to the several regiments will amount to nearly \$200,000—more than half of which will be distributed throughout the State among the families and friends of the soldiers.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having completed its business, adjourned to-day, (Tuesday), after a session of two weeks. The proceedings have been very important and we trust our readers will be interested in the discussions and reports of our committees, which will be given at length in our columns. Some of the reports are of considerable length, but the ability with which the several topics are discussed and the intrinsic importance of the subjects themselves will secure for them an attentive and instructive perusal.

THEATRE.—The engagement of Miss Annie Senter was so successful that it has been renewed every evening. Meantime Mr. Senter is thronged every evening, and the Managers Messrs. Marston, Miles & Fletcher are doing every thing possible to secure a continuance of the success which has thus far rewarded their efforts.

FURS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of one of the largest auction sales of furs ever held in Augusta, to take place on Wednesday and Friday, at Darby's Block, Water street. Sales to commence each day at 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. The ladies should not fail to attend and see the "fur fly."

## CONDITION OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to visit the Military Hospitals in this city, and investigate their condition and management have made the following report: "The Special Committee who were instructed by an order to inquire into the condition of the Military Hospitals in this city, and report thereon, submit the following Report in part: That the Committee, on their first visit, found the Winthrop Hall hospital crowded to its utmost capacity, the wards being filthy and poorly ventilated; building exceedingly filthy and poorly ventilated; consequently the atmosphere was pernicious to every patient sent there for medical treatment. The number of men confined in this Hospital by reason of sickness, was about two hundred and twenty, (eighty were afterwards removed to another hall), and they too plainly showed the unmistakable result of disease prolonged by foul air and want of proper nursing and neglect of those rules of hygiene, the observance of which is so conducive to the health and strength of convalescents. There appeared to be an unwarrantable lack of application on the part of some of the nurses in charge of the Hospital, which must have impeded the restoration of health to many. The Committee now have the satisfaction of being able to state that the Hospital on Winthrop street is in a more comfortable condition; the patients being at this time very well provided with beds and bedding, and suitable change of clothing, which has been liberally bestowed by the ladies of Augusta and Hallowell. That the upper wards they have good medical attendance and useful conveniences. In Dr. Buxton, they have found what they so much needed—a physician who cared for his patient, and having had several of her free contributions to the welfare of the sick. Major Daugherty has also been efficient in bringing about the present state of affairs. The nurses, however, perhaps, need more experience and more training, and are continuing their untiring efforts. The improvements which are manifest, are of gratifying character. The Hospital at the Army, on the eastern side of the river, does not exhibit so marked an improvement as the other, but on Saturday early he visited it. This Hospital is under the charge of Drs. Bates and Gordon, and a proper number of female nurses, who have been efficient in administering to the wants of the sick. The Surgeons of the Fifteenth Regiment are occupying a small building near the encampment as a Regimental Hospital, the condition of which is well regulated by the Surgeons in charge, Drs. Donnell and Kimball. The Fourth Regiment is perhaps suffering more seriously for the want of hospital tents, and should have had more of them. The regiments in compliance with the army regulations, which in part, has been the cause of so much sickness, but by the close attention of the medical staff, and the good nursing, they are kept tolerably comfortable. All of which is respectfully submitted. C. F. JORDAN, Chairman."

MAISON AND SULLIVAN AT BERMUUDA. Authentic news has been received of the safe arrival of the British gunboat Kinaldo at Bermuda, with the Rebel Commissioners on board. The Bermuda Royal Gazette of Jan. 14th, says: "The Kinaldo was to have taken the commissioners to Halifax, to enable them to take passage in the Cunard steamer which left that port for England on Friday last. The vessel, having been with such exceedingly bitter weather, ice having formed in thick masses around her hull, on her deck and some distance up her rigging, the captain, Mr. Sullivan, was obliged to turn back, and was reluctantly compelled to bear up for Bermuda. On the day of their arrival, the commissioners were invited to dinner by the English naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Milne. It appears that Mr. Sullivan, in Bermuda, was a blatant bluffer, even to the British Admiral's table, but that Mr. Milne, who is too old to be caught by bombast, determined to allow no latitude of this kind, and took care to stop it when it became obtrusive. Mr. Milne is described as being a perfect gentleman, and appears to have satisfied the English Admiral in every way. It is a general rule with Admiral Milne, wherein he exercises his usual good sense, not to allow matters involving social responsibilities to be talked over at the dinner table, more particularly as it was a spirit of generous hospitality alone which prompted him to invite the rebels. On their arrival at Bermuda, before leaving Bermuda, Milne is described as looking depressed, careworn and dejected—no doubt arising from the fact that he was now a double wanderer, after proving a rebel to the English naval commander-in-chief, and a traitor to the British Government. The appearance of a man possessing a stern, forward and uncontrollable temper, which nothing can daunt or subdue. They left Bermuda as they came—with a solitary cheer from the rebels, and the slightest mark of public enthusiasm being tendered them."

READING FOR THE SOLDIERS. A meeting was held at the First Baptist church in this city on Sunday evening last to raise money for the purchase of religious and other useful reading, for the 4th Maine Battery. Rev. Mr. Haynes, who is an officer of the battery, announced the object of the meeting and appealed to the audience for contributions. Addresses were also made by Revs. Messrs. McKenize and Ballou, and His Excellency Gov. Washburn. The Governor, in his remarks, alluded to the proposed abolition of the chaplaincy of regiments by Congress. He uttered his protest against the measure, as fraught with evil results, paying an eloquent tribute to the general high character of the men who fill these important positions, and testifying to the excellent moral and conservative influence exerted by them in the camp. He said that some of our own regiments had been saved from utter demoralization, chiefly by the labors and influence of their chaplains. A liberal collection was taken up at the close of the services, which will be expended by Mr. Haynes for the benefit of the men of his command.

G. R. Davis, Esq., transportation agent of hospital and other stores, has sent us a circular in which much valuable information is given as to the methods fixed upon for sending forward packages to Maine soldiers. All parcels and boxes must be sent to Portland free of expense; from Portland they will be forwarded without charge. Mr. Davis requests that all boxes and packages be properly packed, strapped, and each distinctly marked with the name of the person for whom it is intended, the letter of the company and the number of regiment, and he also asks that the weight be marked on the corner of each box. All packages must be left at Mr. Davis' rooms in the new city building, Portland.

It should be understood that under the provisions of the State law, articles of food are not allowed to be forwarded to the soldiers in the field. Clothing, and such articles only as are suitable for hospital stores and the sick will be received and forwarded.

Pike, of the Augusta Age, for several years has been a reporter of the Senate. At one time during a season of frolic, when no business was on hand, the President asked him to take the editorial of the day, and he accepted, and the President presided with grace. When the President retired, Pike said he should avail himself of a vacation, and he would make a demand which the retiring President could not make, as his functions were ended.—*Both Times.*

OUR NEIGHBOR PIKE denies the impeachment. He says the *animus* was wanting in the first place, and what is still more material to the truth of the story, the *instand* was wanting also.

COTTON GOODS. The scarcity of cotton has carried the manufactured article up to extravagant rates—and the price is still advancing. Heavy sheetings at the manufacturers are now from 10 to 15 cents per yard; a year ago they were but 7 1/2 cents. Denims are 15 1/2 cents, which a year ago, were 9 1/2 cents. Allen's, Daniels', American and Sprague prints are now sold at 14 cents, which a year since were sold at 7 1/2 to 8 cents. Cocheos and Merrimacs at 14 1/2 to 15 cents. The durable styles of prints are fast disappearing from the market.

HORSES FOR THE WAR. The Lewiston Journal states that 4000 horses have been purchased in Maine for the use of the regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, raised in this State, besides some 500 more purchased by Massachusetts agents for military purposes. The amount paid for Maine horses will probably exceed half a million dollars.

A couple of communications in vindication of Col. John Giddard of the Maine Cavalry from imputations contained in a recent article copied by him from the *Franklin Patriot*, were received too late for insertion this week.

FLAG PRESENTATION. On Tuesday afternoon 21st inst. a handsome flag was presented to the 14th regiment, Col. F. S. Nickerson in this city. The presentation address was made by Wm. P. Foye, Esq. Col. Nickerson made an eloquent and appropriate reply.

THE KENNEBEC COMPANY of this city have declared a dividend of \$3 per share. The mill is now running on three-quarters of time and employs 300 operatives.

## Meeting of the City Council.

AGUSTA, Jan. 25, 1882. Present the Mayor and Aldermen Atkins, Fogg, Patterson, Fuller, Pettigill and Pinkham in the Board of Aldermen; and a quorum in the Common Council. The eleventh monthly report of the City Marshal was allowed. Roll of Accounts No. 9, was accepted, and payment ordered for \$140.39. The list of Jurors prepared by the Mayor, Aldermen, City Clerk and City Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1882, was amended and approved. The Committee who were instructed to confer with Thomas S. Bartlett with regard to the seizure of certain liquor by the City of Augusta, belonging to said Bartlett, and ascertain from him if he will relinquish the business of selling intoxicating liquors, provided an arrangement could be made by the City Authorities for a *not pro.* to be entered in the case, reported that he unqualifiedly refused to give up the business on any conditions, and recommended that the City Authorities take no action whatever in regard to the case. Accepted.

The petition of V. D. Pinkham for payment of land sold to the City for burying ground, was referred to Committee on Accounts. The report of the Committee on Burying Grounds relating to the removing the remains of those buried in the Howard Cemetery, to the River Side Cemetery, was accepted.

MASON AND SULLIVAN AT BERMUUDA. Authentic news has been received of the safe arrival of the British gunboat Kinaldo at Bermuda, with the Rebel Commissioners on board. The Bermuda Royal Gazette of Jan. 14th, says: "The Kinaldo was to have taken the commissioners to Halifax, to enable them to take passage in the Cunard steamer which left that port for England on Friday last. The vessel, having been with such exceedingly bitter weather, ice having formed in thick masses around her hull, on her deck and some distance up her rigging, the captain, Mr. Sullivan, was obliged to turn back, and was reluctantly compelled to bear up for Bermuda. On the day of their arrival, the commissioners were invited to dinner by the English naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Milne. It appears that Mr. Sullivan, in Bermuda, was a blatant bluffer, even to the British Admiral's table, but that Mr. Milne, who is too old to be caught by bombast, determined to allow no latitude of this kind, and took care to stop it when it became obtrusive. Mr. Milne is described as being a perfect gentleman, and appears to have satisfied the English Admiral in every way. It is a general rule with Admiral Milne, wherein he exercises his usual good sense, not to allow matters involving social responsibilities to be talked over at the dinner table, more particularly as it was a spirit of generous hospitality alone which prompted him to invite the rebels. On their arrival at Bermuda, before leaving Bermuda, Milne is described as looking depressed, careworn and dejected—no doubt arising from the fact that he was now a double wanderer, after proving a rebel to the English naval commander-in-chief, and a traitor to the British Government. The appearance of a man possessing a stern, forward and uncontrollable temper, which nothing can daunt or subdue. They left Bermuda as they came—with a solitary cheer from the rebels, and the slightest mark of public enthusiasm being tendered them."

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G. R. Davis, Esq., transportation agent of hospital and other stores, has sent us a circular in which much valuable information is given as to the methods fixed upon for sending forward packages to Maine soldiers. All parcels and boxes must be sent to Portland free of expense; from Portland they will be forwarded without charge. Mr. Davis requests that all boxes and packages be properly packed, strapped, and each distinctly marked with the name of the person for whom it is intended, the letter of the company and the number of regiment, and he also asks that the weight be marked on the corner of each box. All packages must be left at Mr. Davis' rooms in the new city building, Portland.

It should be understood that under the provisions of the State law, articles of food are not allowed to be forwarded to the soldiers in the field. Clothing, and such articles only as are suitable for hospital stores and the sick will be received and forwarded.

Pike, of the Augusta Age, for several years has been a reporter of the Senate. At one time during a season of frolic, when no business was on hand, the President asked him to take the editorial of the day, and he accepted, and the President presided with grace. When the President retired, Pike said he should avail himself of a vacation, and he would make a demand which the retiring President could not make, as his functions were ended.—*Both Times.*

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THE KENNEBEC COMPANY of this city have declared a dividend of \$3 per share. The mill is now running on three-quarters of time and employs 300 operatives.

## Maine Legislature.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21. Senate.—Mr. Smart offered an amendment, in the form of an original resolve, to the resolutions previously introduced, by him, as follows: Resolved, That the people of Maine have already given the best possible evidence of confidence in the chief executive of the United States, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, by promptly responding to his call for aid to quell this wicked and unnatural rebellion, by furnishing more than sixteen thousand soldiers; and they still further pledge themselves to stand manfully by him to the extent of their ability, for a vigorous prosecution of the war and the speedy crushing out of the rebellion. An unsuccessful motion was made by Mr. Sweet of Cumberland to table the amendment, after which it was adopted by a unanimous vote. House.—No quorum present and no business transacted.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22. Senate.—Mr. Harlow's resolve endorsing the policy of the Federal Administration was called up and after discussion by Messrs. Harlow, Roberts, Pease, Peters and Farwell, was laid on the table. Mr. Blunt, from Committee on Frontier and Coast Defences, reported a bill to authorize a loan to the United States for public use, which was once again laid on the table. The bill was introduced by Mr. Sanborn, from Committee on Military Affairs, on order inquiring into the expediency of providing wooden barracks for soldiers, reported by the Committee on the subject. A communication from the Governor transmitting a letter from Samuel J. Bridge, Esq., of San Francisco, in which he presents to the State of Maine the portrait of Thos. Pownall, Governor of Massachusetts May 17, 1780, which now hangs in the Rotunda of the State House.

Mr. Blake of Bangor presented the following resolve accompanying it with some historical remarks on the part of the Government in relation to the Province of Massachusetts and his expedition to the Penobscot against the French and Indians in 1750, which was the means ultimately of securing the territory between the St. Croix and the river to Maine. Resolved, That the portrait of Governor Pownall, presented to the State of Maine by Saml. J. Bridge, Esq., of San Francisco, California, be received, and that the name of the Legislature be ordered to the liberal donor for this becoming remembrance of his native State, so valuable as a memorial of its early history and so gratefully given. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of legislation in expedient on an order relative to allowing a bounty of \$22 to the Regiments raised since the raising of the 4th Regiment—was further deferred until Friday.

A message was received from the Governor in response to the order of the Legislature, of the 9th of January in relation to the condition of arms and equipments at the disposal of the State. THURSDAY, JAN. 23. Senate.—The consideration of the bill relating to the Coast Defences was assigned to Friday. Some resolutions relating to the relations between Messrs. Smart and Sweet, in relation to alleged interpolation by the latter into the report of his remarks on a former occasion, of language which was not in the speech of Mr. Smart, were brought to a close by the parties being called to order. The resolves in relation to national affairs were taken up. Mr. Sweet moved to strike out all the resolves relating to the relations between Messrs. Smart and Sweet, in relation to alleged interpolation by the latter into the report of his remarks on a former occasion, of language which was not in the speech of Mr. Smart, were brought to a close by the parties being called to order. The resolves in relation to national affairs were taken up. Mr. Sweet moved to strike out all the resolves relating to the relations between Messrs. Smart and Sweet, in relation to alleged interpolation by the latter into the report of his remarks on a former occasion, of language which was not in the speech of Mr. Smart, were brought to a close by the parties being called to order.

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Mr. First of Somerset, considered beans liable to rust if planted alone. The yield in his county was from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, where so planted.

Mr. Jewett, a gentleman at my side from Bethel, in Oxford county, informs me that beans are there planted as a field crop, upon low land not fit for potatoes, lightly manured in the hill. Large crops are obtained.

Dr. Watson said that beans needed a heavy soil; they were not found to do well upon a sandy or gravelly soil. Mr. Goodale asked how many bushels of potatoes could be raised with the same soil as one bushel of corn. Mr. H. S. said he had seen beans grown in five bushels of potatoes as cheap as one of corn; and usually, two bushels of the former would purchase one of the latter.

Mr. Penley said he could grow 200 bushels of potatoes where he could grow only one bushel of corn. He incidentally gave some account of an establishment soon going into operation at Portland, for the purpose of manufacturing a food from the potato for the use of the army and navy. The potatoes are washed, steamed and mashed, then dried, ground, and put up in air-tight cans. They will keep good and pure for a long time. It is calculated that 300 bushels will be used up in a day.

Dr. Weston, in Penobscot county, said bushels of potatoes can be grown to one of corn—the average crop of potatoes per acre being from 200 to 300 bushels.

Mr. Jewett, without 200 bushels of potatoes can be grown as easy as 50 of corn. Topic No. 1 was taken up, adopted, and after some discussion, voted that the Committee who drew up the report upon Topic No. 1, be also constituted a Committee to present the same before the Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature. That Committee consists of Messrs. Penley, Watson, Chamberlain, Weston, Martin and Gargill. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24. Met at the usual hour. The preliminary reports having been attended to, a consideration of the question concerning the direction of the Secretary's labors for the ensuing year, was entered into by the members, and after some desultory remarks by those present, the following preamble and resolution was introduced by Mr. Watson of Hancock: It is the provision of this Board to determine the duties of its Secretary, and

Warren, Large importations of dairy products, especially of cheese are annually made into the State, which we believe, if suitable attention were given to the subject, and adequate knowledge and skill obtained and applied, better and cheaper might be more profitable articles of export from the State, in a large measure.

Resolved, That in addition to the duties imposed by law, the Secretary be instructed to inquire into the capacity of Maine to produce dairy products, and the best methods of producing dairy products, particularly cheese, and to present suitable resolutions thereon to the Legislature. There being no other business of importance, Mr. Watson stated that in 1857 he was in Madawaska, and a frost appeared on the 17th of August, which killed all the beans, with the exception of one variety of a white bush bean, of which root he obtained a quantity of seed, and which he has since raised more than other varieties, a rich-flavored bean, but not so prolific as some other varieties. Small quantities of these beans were distributed among the members of the Board for trial.

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